

Introducing Children to Nature Study

City children not so interested, so call it exploring etc. Fit in things they like (games etc.)

Camp Projects.

- 1) Treasure hunt - enlists whole camp
 - don't hide note in anything worth-while.
 - send groups at intervals of 2-3 minutes.
 - have helpers on trail to help slow ones + change 5 minutes.
 - not too difficult, helpers returned to same place.
 - make landmarks related to rocks, trees etc.

(ex.) If this tree is a pine - follow - - - - -

- helpers in wrong places instructions to mistake.
- have enough helpers + use natural groups of camps.
- not too long - 30-40 minutes.

Show shell in prominent place.

- change every few days.
- ballot box - camper's tell on exhibit.

Games

- 1) Walk - pick leaves etc. + one who guesses first gets exhibit.
- 2) Table decoration contest.
 - nature decorations - ferns, mirrors etc.good for Sunday afternoon.
- 3) Overnight hike + canoe trips
 - in passing + not formal.

Nature Guiding (methods) Dr. Vinal Conestock Co.

Individual Crafts Projects

- 1) Scrapbook of blueprints.

- trees, flowers, ferns.

Materials - architect's blue paper (pink)
picture frames.

tray or basin.

crystals of K bi-chromate (x).

Process - Press plants between dry
newspapers for 2 days.
Then put plant on bluepaper,
+ down on glass.

glass, plant, paper.

Changes from to cream, then
back to blue.

Put in sol. (1% chemical to
1 gal. H₂O. (5 minutes)

Rinse in water + dry
between newspapers.

Shutter-prints

Place leaf on micrograph paper.
cover with wire, then print
all around leaf.

Leaf-prints

- with Printer's ink - good reproduction

Materials

- piece of glass - metal sheet
- fresh leaves
- green printer's ink
- rubber roller

Process

- Roll ink out slowly on plate
press on leaf + roll till
leaf veins are black or green.
Use unglazed paper, insist
on signature + name of leaf
on each sheet.

Place to work must be attractive, but not
expensive.

Agassizium. Put animals back when finished
with them.

Tree-compass. Level stump - board covered
+ painted - markers point out
prominent trees.

Party for fungus pickers - drawing
competition on fungus.

Shore case.

Made of 2 sheets of glass -
 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart $\frac{1}{2}$ - 3". Surround
with wooden frame, air-holes
at the top. Fill with earth
& leaves & watch ants development.
Set queen ant.

Photography boxes.

Mushrooms and Mosses.

(Mushrooms, Ferns & Mosses.

James Edmonds Jones.)

Recognize amanitas - deadly poison.
Learn common edible ones then.

Death & destroying angel amanita.

Cap + stalk - pure white.

Cap - gilled, slimy & shiny (fresh).

Characteristic ring, under cap on stalk
& bulbous base of deadly amanitas.

Fly amanita.

Flat, yellow or orange cap, covered
with white or light yellow scales.

Gills - white or yellowish.

Bulbous base & large soft ragged
ring high up under cap.

Do not handle any mushroom unknown.
Wash hands!

Common or Field Mushroom (edible)

In open fields

Cap - dry & smooth.

Gills - pink (fresh) black (old).

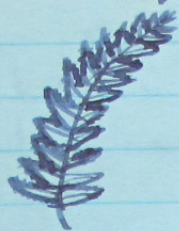
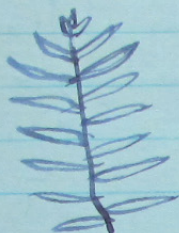
Puff-balls (edible)

All edible in Ontario, before becoming
ripe. Centre is solid & pure white
when ready to eat.

Unless we avoid little puff-balls.

Ferns.

Spiny wood-fern.

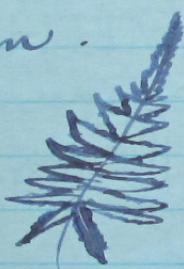


Common fern.
Large, thin spines
on each pinnae
Up to 2 ft. in ht.

Bracken.

Large + coarse
3 pinnae to head.
Common in sandy soil.
Grows up to 5 ft.

Beechfern.



Triangular single frond
lowest pr. of pinnae
downy + fern.

Oakfern.



6 to 8 in. high.
Light yellow green.
Resembles miniature
bracken, having 3
triangular divisions
on 1 stem.

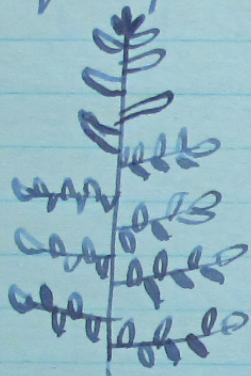
Poly-pody.

A rock fern, narrowly
oblong, leathery,
smooth, evergreen fronds

American Maidenhair:

Under maples,
birches, beeches.
Black shiny stem
several fronds to
a whorl.

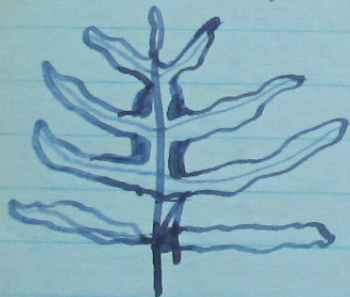
Royal fern.



2 to 5 ft. high.
Foliage resembles
beech tree.

Stem - 5 to 9 pr. of
opposite branches, each
of which has 6 or
more pr. of long
oval pinnules.

Sensitive fern.



Wilts - soon after
uprooted.

Sensitive to frost.
Grows up to 2 ft.

Pinnules have many edges.

Interrupted fern.

Mid interrupted in centre
by hanging fruit clusters.
Fern is yellow in
autumn.

Evergreen

- Black spruce. Needles sharp, grows all round the. Cones small $\frac{1}{4}$ " - 1" round, grows close to trunk. Tree, regular, common.
- White spruce. Needles sharp. } characteristic
all round twig,
needles longer than black spruce
Cones $1\frac{1}{2}$ " - 2"
- Balsam. Foliage black, needles blunt, Cones 2" - 4" long, grow upright Balsam blisters on bark.
- Hemlock. Flat long foliage, needles short $\frac{1}{2}$ " - cones $\frac{3}{4}$ ", grow all over branches, bark reddish-brown with shaggy furrows.
- White pine. Needles 5-5" - 5 in a bunch, cones 5-10". Smooth bark
- Red pine. Needles 3-6" - 2 in a bunch. Bark - reddish-brown - cones 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ " round
- Juniper. Leaves 1-2" long - clusters of 14-30 at the end of little spurs. Sheds needles in fall. Cones 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long.
- Cedar (white). Foliage flat & scale-like. Cones small - $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 1" Bark, flat, reddish brown & shreddy - sometimes spiral.

Sugar maple



Leaves - 1 1/2" - 2" long. to each other, all notches V-shaped, leaves turn crimson, scarlet, yellow, orange.

Red maple



Name appropriate as twigs, winter buds, fruit, stems of leaves & leaves in autumn are all bright red. Flowers open before leaves & are also red. Leaves have V-shaped notch.

White birch



(silver)
(paper)
(canoe)

Bark - white, thin, papery, leaves turn yellow, edge irregularly toothed

Black birch



(yellow)
(hard)

Largest birch, leaves have big teeth, bark, yellowish. On young trees - smooth, but peels & turns black.

Striped maple



Bark striped, grey & white or grey & black. Leaf large 3-6" long. Small tree - but usually found as a shrub.

Mountain maple



Usually a shrub, smallest of eastern maples. Leaves 3-5 lobes



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